

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading-matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 549; editorial rooms, No. 550.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions should be payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see which year subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT.

PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Temple Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.

Hines Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall.

Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall.

Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall.

Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall.

Opachio Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cereley's Hall.

Monacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Haymakers' Degree, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Richmond Lodge, K. of L. Ellett's Hall.

Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's Hall.

Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.

Shockoe Council, R. A., Central Hall.

Court No. 68, E. L. O. Owens' Hall.

Fulton Lodge, T. O. U. L., Central Hall.

Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.

Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.

East End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.

Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.

Lee Lodge, Golden Star, Central Hall.

Company "A," First Regiment, Armory.

R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.

Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.

HOW FAR DOES PARTY FEELTY BIND?

The influence of party on men is almost startling to those who watch its workings.

There are many Democrats in the House of Representatives who concede that the Wilson bill is not a Democratic measure, who concede that it is, in all its important features, an essentially Republican measure, and who admit that it is so framed as to give great advantages to some Americans at the expense of other Americans, and yet they feel themselves constrained to vote for the bill because it is put forward with the imprimatur of the Democratic party. Does party fealty make this demand upon any member of a party?

Is a man's independence of thought and action wholly abandoned and lost because he votes with a particular party and believes in the cardinal principles which that party has formed to advance?

We cannot admit this to be the case.

The Democratic party is dedicated to the rule of the people by the people. Its cardinal principle is that all men shall stand upon a footing of perfect equality before the law, with the law giving no advantages to one man over another and denying to no man perfect equality with all others unless he is an idiot, a lunatic, or has been convicted of crime. Mr. Bourke Cockran, who is growing every day upon the country, stated the principle most eloquently in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, when he said:

"As I believe in equality of salvation, and in the love of the Heavenly Father, so I stand here now for one policy, one country, one law, one God, one Democratic faith, one national prosperity for all the people, without distinction of class, or wealth, or race."

This is Democracy and this is what the Times glorifies in.

When the Democratic party dedicates itself to forwarding measures which aim at producing the state and condition painted by Mr. Cockran, we can well understand how all Democrats take pride and are delighted in supporting a measure because it is a party measure. We know nothing more inspiring to a brave and generous mind than the feeling that its possessor is laboring earnestly in common with many others to produce a condition of affairs in which exact justice shall be done to all men and no man shall have cause to complain that the laws of his country give an advantage to another while they deny to him the same opportunities.

But is the Democratic party in Congress engaged in a high and noble pursuit of this sort now? It is not, and its bitterest enemies cannot charge against it what is worse than its most ardent friends must concede. It is imposing protective duties on imports into this country that will enable the manufacturers of those imports to coerce other Americans with paying more for them than they would have to pay if the government's taxes were imposed ratably and equally upon all imports. This is the rank injustice to the overwhelming mass of Americans for the benefit of a comparatively few Americans who live upon the northeast coast of the Atlantic ocean. It is endeavoring to require one set of men to pay an income tax while it releases another set from all obligation to pay that tax. This is not right, this is not equality, this is the rank injustice. They calculate that they will raise somewhere between thirty

and fifty millions of dollars annually by this tax, and that it will fall on only about \$5,000 persons out of the 65,000,000 in the country. What argument is needed to show the injustice and unfairness of this?

There is but one principle upon which taxation can be rightfully imposed, and that is to require all men to pay a certain rate upon all of their property. When this principle is adhered to we have equality, equity, and justice. When it is departed from, we have confusion, complaint, disorder, and turmoil.

Democrats are under no obligation to follow their leaders when they lead to these results.

A BOOMERANG.

No finer argument has been or could be made against a protective tariff than was made by the Hon. A. J. Cummins, of New York, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, when he was making an argument for a protective tariff.

He said that he was a member of a labor union, Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York, and that he spoke for it and a number of other labor unions that he named. His plea was especially for the Diamond Cutters' Union, of New York city, in behalf of which he asked that the duty on cut diamonds should be 15 per cent, and that uncut diamonds should be admitted free of duty.

His plea was made in opposition to the tariff on diamonds as fixed by the Wilson bill at 20 per cent, on cut diamonds and 15 per cent, on uncut, which caused, he said, such a diminution in the number of diamonds that were imported to be cut, that, unless reduced, the diamond cutters of New York would have to go into other occupations. This is the most complete argument we have met with for both a protective tariff and for that peculiar kind of a protective tariff which the Wilson bill is intended to put in force.

Mr. Cummins frankly admits that the bill as now framed will give too much protection, and will kill those whom it is intended to benefit, because diamond wearers will import their diamonds already cut, under it; but, he claims, if a protection of only 15 per cent, on the "finished product" is charged, and the "raw material" is admitted free, the diamond cutters will have a very good time of it, and will be able to export under it the last cent that the American public can be forced to pay. But suppose no duty at all were charged on either cut or uncut diamonds. What would happen then? It might be there would be no diamond cutters in America, and, therefore, no diamond cutter's union. But almost all Americans who can afford them like to wear diamonds, and they would get their diamonds much cheaper than they will get them under the bill as it stands now, or as it would stand with Mr. Cummins' amendment. Who should be considered in such a case, the whole body of the American people or the two or three hundred men who cut diamonds?

It is unfortunate the point of the argument should have been illustrated in the case of diamonds, which are a luxury for the rich, but every man can see that the same line of reasoning that applies to diamonds applies to all other things.

Mr. Wilson should impose a tax on diamonds according to their value ratably along with all other imports and then justice would be done even if the two or three hundred diamond cutters in the United States were thereby compelled to go into other occupations.

Under the title "A British Peer in America," the London Court Journal has the following:

"Perhaps few Americans are aware that they have in the United States as a permanent resident a British peer of comparatively ancient lineage. This is the ninth Baron Fairfax, one of whose ancestors emigrated to North America about a century ago. The Americans are, it seems, so much addicted to the rights of property of other persons, that they seized the opportunity of annexing to the State the possessions of the sixth Baron Fairfax. This nobleman owned many millions of acres, and as the War of Independence showed him in loyal colors his property was promptly forfeited. The present baron, the ninth, practices as a physician, and lives quite an everyday existence in a quiet spot in Maryland."

We have heard something of this before and we believe it to be a fact. We believe it to be a fact that Dr. Fairfax could go to England, walk into the House of Lords; take his seat, and cast his vote upon any one of the momentous questions which come before that august tribunal for determination. If it be true that he can, the fact that he does not is a very striking commentary upon the value which American citizens set upon their American citizenship.

And it is not surprising that it should be so. It is a great thing in this world for a man to be able to say "I am a citizen of the United States of America."

We are now the greatest of all people and we cannot lose faith in our continued greatness in the future. We are sometimes alarmed when we see the demagogue raising his head and ruling for a time, but serene confidence always returns when we cast our mind back to our free institutions and our free press. Our country is great, may be always be just and, therefore, glorious.

In deciding the suit against the sugar trust in its favor a day or so back, United States Judge Butler, of Pennsylvania, announced that the "trust" was not a conspiracy to restrain trade among the several States, and that "the Federal government possesses no jurisdiction over the individuals within the States except to collect revenue for its support."

We have no means of judging just how far the Judge was right in his first proposition because we do not know the facts of the case before him, but it is astonishing that the Congress of the United States should pass an act, in dealing with which it is necessary for a United States Judge to announce the second proposition. Yet the average congressman is as ignorant of this fundamental line of division between the reserved rights of the States and the granted powers of Congress as he is of the fact that for a dollar to be a dollar it must contain a quantity of metal for which a jeweler will give one hundred cents.

Many congressmen believe that the Congress of the United States may pass any act, affecting the people in their daily lives in any way, and they are ready to enact statutes of that character which

will remain statutes until a United States court comes to deal with them, when they will immediately become like Burn's snook stake on the river, "one moment seen, then gone forever."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: The action taken by Admiral Benham, in forbidding the war ships commanded by the rebel Admiral Da Gama to molest American merchant vessels, is entirely justified by international law. It would have been taken long ago, and it will probably be followed by similar action on the part of the naval representatives of other foreign powers. The practical result will be to raise the blockade which the Brazilian rebels have illegally established, and the ultimate effect of this may be the collapse of the rebel cause. In such eventual consequences we are not directly concerned; what does concern us is the enforced, that will concern the merchants to traverse at the mercy of Rio de Janeiro, so long as we are on friendly terms with the only Brazilian Government which has been recognized by foreign countries.

New York Times: Frudky seems to flourish in the chaotic atmosphere of the United States Senate. The medal for prize winners at the World's Fair has a very different impression on a select body of sculptors and commissioners who inspected the design on Tuesday night to discover what all the fuss might be about. Where the Senate Committee has discovered immediately the Governors of the National Sculpture Society found nothing that would suggest evil except to the designers, who are sure to extract evil out of anything. They passed resolutions, to be submitted to the next meeting of the society, "that the objections made by the Senate Committee to the nude figure on the medals designed by Augustus St. Gaudens for the World's Columbian Exposition are unwarranted."

New York Herald: When Admiral Benham decided to let Admiral Da Gama feel that the law of the sea is not the velvet paw he was in a position to do so without much fear that the Brazilian would insist on having blood drawn to prove it. Secretary Herbert had fortunately so reinforced our squadron in Rio harbor that there could be no hope for the insurgents if they forced hostilities upon us.

New York World: The banks have taken the new loan. The subscriptions from banks in this city alone amounted at 2 o'clock yesterday to \$2,000,000, with every indication that the whole \$5,000,000 would be subscribed here before the list closed. Boston banks have bid for \$5,000,000, so that the subscriptions made within twenty-four hours greatly exceed the total loan. The financiers of the two cities have acted prudently in making this loan a success. They have protected the credit of the Government, secured a safe and not unprofitable investment, and perhaps guarded their own and all other business interests from a most serious danger.

Philadelphia Times: The Bell Telephone monopoly has expired. "Good-bye, No. 1 off!"

The Wise Choice.

Editor Times: I have just read with profound satisfaction of the election of Rev. Dr. John B. Newton to the office of assistant bishop of Virginia. Though a member of another denomination, I do not think it unbecoming for me to congratulate the Episcopalians, and all other Christians of Virginia, on the selection of such a man for this exalted office. The beloved brother possesses every qualification of mind and heart required for the position, and by his superior ability, good judgment, soundness in evangelical doctrine, personal piety, and catholicity of soul will wield a great influence and do a grand work for the advancement of the highest interests of religion in the State.

Dr. Newton has been my cherished friend for many years, and I rejoice that this well-deserved honor has been bestowed upon him. My best wishes and prayers for the new bishop.

ROBERT P. KERR.

Pastor of First Presbyterian church.

Miss Newton's Book.

"Colonial Virginia—Its Part in Moulding American Civilization." Is the title of a little booklet, just published by Miss Mary Mann Pike Newton. It is a paper read before the Historical Congress at Chicago, July 13, 1893.

The booklet also contains a series of World's Fair Letters written from Chicago and published last summer in the Richmond Times.

Miss Newton is a graceful writer, and her paper reads like a great and instructive contribution to the Historical Congress. She is descended from one of the old Colonial families, and being in full sympathy with her subjects has presented it in a fascinating style, and given information which is of great value to the student of the history of the State. The book is for sale by West, Johnston & Co. Price 50 cents—Central Presbyterian.

THE CONSECRATION SERVICES.

They Will Probably Be Held at Monumental Church Next May.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. John B. Newton, who was elected assistant bishop of this Episcopal diocese Wednesday night, will be consecrated during the annual session of the Episcopal Council in May next. The papers signed certifying to his election will be forwarded to Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, the presiding bishop of the United States, by him they will be forwarded to every bishop in the United States. If these gentlemen believe Dr. Newton to be the proper man for the place they will approve the papers, and the newly-elected bishop will be consecrated at such time and place as the presiding bishop of the United States may designate.

There is no doubt that Dr. Newton will be accepted, and it is understood that the consecration services will be held in the church of which the newly-elected is rector, as is the custom.

It is customary when a rector is elected bishop that the ladies of the church present him with his robes of office. There seems to be little doubt that the ladies of Monumental church will give the necessary robes on the departure of their pastor.

Mr. Thomas Pettis, one of the leading members of Monumental, says the church is in better condition than ever before, but they have not as yet thought of who they would like to take Dr. Newton's place. It is probable, however, that the matter will be considered at a very distant day.

Property Transfers.

Richmond: Doctor Lee, from Home Building Company's trust, 25 feet on north side of P street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, \$500. Thomas M. Murphy from R. B. McCurdy, trustee, \$150. 2 feet on east side of Maiden Lane, \$200.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

PROVIDING FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR VIRGINIA.

West Virginia to be Asked to Pay Her Share of the Old Debt—A Lively Debate Over Circuit Court Charter Fees.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Lieutenant-Governor Kent, and Rev. J. S. Dill offered prayer.

The session was a quiet but important one in several respects. An interesting discussion took place between Senators Mushbach and Walton on one side, and Senators Jones and Little on the other, over a motion to pass by the bill relating to the fees paid for Circuit Court charters reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The title of said bill is "To amend and reenact section 571 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to when suits may be brought, and the bill provides that where suits are brought for the recovery of charter fees paid to the Circuit Courts of the State, no proceedings against the State or any of its officers looking to such recovery by bill or otherwise shall be entertained by any court of the Commonwealth."

As developed in the discussion the sum of \$85,000 is lying in the State Treasury from charter fees paid in the Circuit Courts, most of them under protest, and the Supreme Court of Virginia has decided in several cases that said fees were erroneously collected, and in said suits the parties recovered the amounts of the fees.

Senator Mushbach took the ground that under these decisions of the Supreme Court the State has no right to the money, and that it should be returned to the parties who paid it.

Senator Walton took the same line of argument and maintained that he was not in favor of the State keeping money which it was not lawfully entitled to.

Senator Jones held that it was always the purpose and intent of the law to tax Circuit Court charters along with others, and that because one or two men got back this money was no reason why all the others should not pay. He stated that the State held money from this source to which it was not entitled, and stated that the reason for not passing the bill in question was that another bill covering the case, House bill No. 182, had already been passed.

This bill describes the case of the exemption of Circuit Court charters from taxation as being an inadvertent omission of certain words in the amending statute and in explaining this point Senator Little claimed that the moral obligation was on the State to inhibit the further payment out of the Treasury of this money and on the men who paid it not to demand it. Senator Berry then advocated the passing of the bill for further consideration and it was so ordered.

The West Virginia Debt.

Senator Wickham offered a joint resolution to provide for the settlement with West Virginia of her portion of the debt of the undivided State of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He spoke to the resolution and stated that the conditions were now all favorable to a satisfactory settlement of this much vexed question.

The resolution gives a synopsis of all the acts in connection with this matter, providing for the issuance of creditors of the original State of Virginia who should accept the new bonds provided for by said acts, certificates for such proper amount of the obligation surrendered by them as was deemed proper to be borne by the State of West Virginia, to wit, one-third the amount of said obligations, of which certificates, this State holds a large amount through the agency of the commissioners of its Sinking Fund and Literary Fund.

The resolution provides for the creation of a commission of five, to consist of the chairman of the Committee on Finance and Banks of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the House of Delegates, one delegate each from the Senate and House, and the remaining one to be appointed by the Governor.

The committee is authorized to negotiate with the State of West Virginia, and if no settlement can be arrived at by amicable negotiations, to bring suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to recover the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia which the State of West Virginia, No settlement shall be finally concluded except with the approval of a majority in value of the holders of the bonds above referred to, and the money or securities which West Virginia shall provide to pay the debt shall be divided in proportion as their interest may appear.

Senator Harrison offered the following resolution: That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to inform the Senate by what authority the Board of Agriculture has been allowed to draw and disburse the revenue due to the State on tax on fertilizers in addition to the sum of \$10,000 appropriated by chapter 43, Acts 1887-88.

Introduced and Referred.

By Senator Parrish: To give J. P. Gilham, treasurer of Chesterfield county, power of levy and distress to collect certain uncollected tax tickets in his hands.

By Senator Green: To authorize the Auditor of the town of Pulaski to issue bonds.

By Senator Parrish: To give R. N. Turner, treasurer of Goodland county, power of levy and distress to collect certain uncollected tax tickets in his hands.

By Senator Walton: In relation to the sale of certain church property belonging to the Reformed church in Woodstock, Shenandoah county.

By Senator H. Barnes (by request): To submit to the qualified voters of the magisterial districts of Passapatan and Gratton, in the county of York, the question of a lawful fence on the district.

By Senator Thomas H. Barnes: To incorporate the Buckroe, Phoebus and Newport News Railroad Company.

By Senator LeClair: Petition of citizens of Chesterfield county, in Accomac county, praying for relief from provisions of certain over legislation.

By Senator Herbert: Joint resolution directing the Committee on Roads to investigate the matter of whether certain railroads have not discriminated against the city of Norfolk. The House committee already has the same resolution before it.

By Senator Barnes: Prescribing the times for holding the courts of the First judicial circuit.

A New Constitution.

Senator Watts, of Roanoke, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

Resolved (The House of Delegates concurring), First, That James Keith, J. W. Riely, R. H. Cardwell, John A. Buchanan, and George M. Harrison be, and the same are hereby, requested to prepare and draft a new Constitution for this State, containing such changes and amendments of the present Constitution as they deem wise and proper.

among said parties, in addition to which they shall receive their expenses.

Fifth. This resolution shall take effect from its passage.

The constitutional convention which would have to ratify the changes contemplated in the Constitution has been the subject of discussion for some time, and the question of prohibiting members of the Senate and House of Delegates from becoming candidates for such offices as are in the gift of the General Assembly is the one referred to as being the most important of those likely to be suggested.

The senators do not express themselves very freely in favor of a constitutional convention, and there is some objection on the ground that a convention of such a character would likely go outside of the questions for which it might be specially called and deal with matters which might disastrously affect the Democratic party of the State.

The following Senate bills were passed:

An act to create Barton district, in Henrico county, and to provide for street improvements, grading of roads, and the making and maintaining of other public improvements. Barton district adjoins the corporate limits of the city of Richmond, and it is the purpose of the county authorities to cut the territory up into suburbs and improve them in line with the city improvements as it may become desirable.

For the relief of W. C. Chaney, deputy treasurer of Pittsylvania county.

To repeal an act for the protection of sheep in the county of Smyth.

To amend the Code in relation to when railroad liable for injury done to live stock.

To amend the charter of the Norfolk and Camden railroad.

To authorize the recordation in the clerk's office at Buena Vista of certain records and papers heretofore recorded in the County Court of Rockbridge, by copying the same.

To authorize the town of West Point to borrow money for public improvements.

Not Made Laws.

The following House bills reported adversely by the Committee for Courts of Justice, were rejected:

Amending section 577 of the Code of 1887, defining grand and petit larceny.

To provide that process for a witness during the trial of a criminal prosecution in a court of record may be executed by the officer of the court from which the process issues in any county or corporation of the State.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

The Pre-Debutante Period When Girls Are a Puzzle to Modistes.

Never in the history of our house have the prices of Hamburg Edgings been so low as at the present sale, and there is a flow of newness about them that shows they are the proper thing.

About 125 remnants of Hamburg Edgings are in the remnant pile today—all widths and qualities.

7 remnants Solid Colored China Silks, 4 to 8-yard lengths, 50c a yard, from 40c.

3 Short Lengths of Black Satin Silk in dainty effects, 50c a yard, from 40c.

2 remnants of Black Mohr, 2 and 3 yards each, 75c, from 50c.

Why not buy table-linen shorts? Several very desirable ones, from 1 to 4 yds; prices 37c for 50c quality.

Two 3-yard pieces of 81.5 quality, 85c a yard.

9 Turkish Bath Towels, 16x36, slightly speckled by the machinery, 10c, instead of 15c.

7 All- linen Huck Towels, 25c quality, 15c.

TOILET ODDS.

9 large Rubber Dressing Combs, 12c, from 35c.

5 large Rubber Dressing Combs, 3c, from 10c.

9 pieces Beading, white, 3c, from 6c.

BOOKS.

150 Books, shop handling.

Dicks and Scott, 25c value, 5c.

50c Books, 10c.

Arlington Edition, 12mo., cloth bound, 8c.

50 2c Music Folios, 10c.

UNDERWEAR.

28 odd pairs Ladies' Knit Shirts and Drawers, less than price.

Men's Scotch Wool Shirt and Drawers, several weights, been \$1.20 and \$2.50, now \$1.00.

CURTAINS.

One, two, and three-pair lots of LACE CURTAINS and Curtain Drapery Stuffs, soiled from show, at Remnant Prices; short lots of Portieres, too.

A few pairs of Blankets, soiled at the folds.

Remnants